Views of Senator Morton. Washington, Dec. 4.

Senator Morton, who arrived yesterday, is confined to his room by lameness, and will be unable to take his seat to-morrow. On the subject of the projected revenu On the subject of the projected records reform movement, the Senator says the scheme is a very weak one, and has no possible chance of success; that it is without organization or strength, and that no combination could be effected between the Democrats and those of the Republi cans who favor a new organization. He believed that the Republicans were taught a lesson at the late election which they will never lorget, and that henceforth the party will be more united than ever be-tore, and there will be less division and disagreements. He thinks it not impossible that some personal controversies may arise in the Senate, but he thinks the party will profit by the errors of the past year. On the subject of the finances, he be-lieves that there will be little action durng the session, further than to modithe provisions of the Funding Act, on account of the seeming impossibility of floating less than a five per cent loan. He expresses the belief that Governor Vance will not be admitted as Senator from North Carolina, and that Congress will not accord general amnesty to the rebels, and that it ought not. Senator Morton is strongly in favor of aiding our commerce by taking advantage of the present European complication to place United States steamers on the ocean, and he favors the buying of foreign vessels, to a certain limit, until we can build them for ourselves. With this question he ill not be admitted as Senator from for ourselves. With this question he does not think his tariff principles have anything to do, and he believes that if Congress had followed the President's recommendation, in his commercial mes age of last July, the United States would now own and have running all the Ger-man lines of steamers, and that its com-merce would be in a prosperous condi-tion. He has no doubt that a bill in aid of our merchant marine will be passed

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be respected by loweyer. Hat a free exercise of of the United States, Pursuant to the recretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has by violence and intimidation been denied to citzens in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her and was opened in this city of Details of October last. place there also at the beginning of the on new year, and then let us hope will be at completed the work of reconstruction, with an acquiescence on the part of the by whole people, in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sallors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constiion which have been made necessary by great rebellion. by we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other na-tion ever did after so protracted and de-

vastating a war. Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Ministry in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has red by an extension of American protection to the citizens of Saxony can protection to the citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Colom-bia, Portugal, Urugusy, and the Domini-tian Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisin has been performed to the charles and inaction of this government, and as I am officially informed equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it. and to tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. ent in France of a system f government disconnected with the dy or government disconnected with the dy-mastic traditions of Europe appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitation of Americans. Should the present struggle

with those of European powers in the interfere in European questions. Jointy with European powers, I ascertained undically that the Government of North Germany was not discussed in the sundang and the sundang are the sunda

The Wheeling Intelligencer.



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official notice of a state of war had been In case of a foreign war it will give States as a neutral and the obligations of bersons residing within this territory to

such proceedings. As far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, they were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain. Representations of the injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government from April, 1899, to June last. The Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn, in view, as it was said, of the lavorable situation in which the Island of Cubs then was, which, however, did not state and companied of the persons of the United States and recommend to the lavorable situation in which the Island of Cubs then was, which, however, in the stable government under which her immense resources can be developed, will line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the governments, and submits hereources not now upon the island advantage of every available means of transportation to fixed and analysed the United States, and recommend to developed, will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abnorm the part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the governments, and submits hereof the governments, and submits hereof the June of the Event and Indicate the States, and recommend to every available means of transportation to retain the United States, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary is already fixed and analysed the United States, and recommend to every available means of transportation and appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary is already fixed and appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary is already fixed and appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary is already fixed and appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary is already fixed and appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary is already fixed and appropriation which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain, has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of the Col. Lloyd, of Aspinwall, for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to an arbitration by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United states for the owners of the same, of \$19, 702.50 in gold. Another and a long pending claim of like nature, that of the whale-ship Canada, has been disposed of by triendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States, to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, her Brittanic Majesty's Minister at Washing-ton, who kindly undertook the laborious tusk of examining the yoluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two Governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of one hundred thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and nine cents in gold, which has never been paid by the Imperial Govern-

These recent examples show that which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pend-ing claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation with-out dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will of the United States, Pursuant to the recommendations contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the Executive Department of the Government offered offices for the promotion of

and preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is not probably far distant, when, in the natural bably far distant when, in the autural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commerthis probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantages which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join to the Congress of Panama. During the last session of Congress a treaty for the approximation of the Republic of San Doad mingo to that of the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of the country commercially and materially demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States has entirely abandoned the project of the recognition of the Island of San San Domingo as a free port, it will be negotiated for by European nations. In the Bay of Samanaa large commercial ratification mind became possessed with the large content of the recognition of the Island of San San Domingo as a free port, it will be negotiated for by European nations. In the Bay of Samanaa large commercial cuty will accommend to the recognition of the Island of San San Domingo as a free port, it will be negotiated for by European nations. In the Bay of Samanaa large commercial cuty will accommend to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity by the local authorities with the complicity by the local authorities with the literative project that the moment it is known that the United States has entirely abandoned the war between premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to calculate the exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to calculate the exterminate foreigners in the chinese Empire. The evidence fails to calculate the exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to calculate the exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to calculate the exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to calculate the exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to calculate the exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to calculate the exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Em Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people.

While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other couniries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsowhere, we cannot be indifferent to the ditional neutrality in civil contests elso-where, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new tection of our free institutions and laws, courts for the suppression of the slave

the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken. I deemed states our merchant marine. It will give it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue soon after greatly necessary and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. command of all the islands referred to and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our coast. Our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and ions. The proclamation was followed those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is tions. The proclamation was joined those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is a by the Bahamas and the Antilles twice. We must, as it were, pass through foreign their revenues by the executive warrant countries to get by from Georgia to the such proceedings. As far as they affected the presence of proceedings of the east coast of Florida. San Domingo, with the presence or property of clitzens of the attalka grant made while her the contract under which has the

in the United States, with full jurisite tion over all such claims and before such impartial tribunal, each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to which at one time threatened seriously to receive a which at one time threatened seriously to receive a well as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the private claims as the responsible control of all the practice more active of the presentative of the presentative of his Majesty at Washington and that authority be given for the strength and that authority be given for the strength and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United that the representative of his Majesty at Washington and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United that the representative of his Majesty at Washington and that authority be given for the strength and that authority be given for the strength and the representative of his Majesty at Washington and that authority be given for the representative of his Majesty at Washington and that authority be given for the presentative of his Majesty at Washington and the representative of hi

if low from the West to the East by way of the Istimus of Durien. It is to build new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories. It is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil. It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an externization. It is to provide the honest means of pay-ing our honest debts without overtaxing with the necessaries of every day life which the necessaries of every day hie at the necessaries of every day hie at the cheaper rates than ever before, and it is, finally, a rapid stride towards that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States a reasonable the control of the co States entitles this country to assume among nations. In view of the importance of this question, I carnestly urge upon Congress early action, expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is, that Dy joint resolution of the two houses of Courtess the Executive be authorized to expressed its delegated the whole or a share of the jurishing San Domingo. My suggestion is, that Dy joint resolution of the two houses of Courtess the Executive be authorized to expressed its delegated nowers in an un-Congress, the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate for a treaty with the authorities of San Domin-

go, for the acquisition of that to defray the expenses of such a commis-sion. The question may be then deter-mined by the action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation Congress upon a resonation of nanexation as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition or San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages, we might almost say, calamities, to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject

The sense of Congress is desired as soon as may be convenient upon the proceedings of the Commission on the claims against Venezuela, which are commented on in the messages of March 4th, 1869, March 1st, 1870, and March 31st 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to dis-tribute any of the money which has been received from that government until Con-gress shall have acted upon the subject. The massacres of the French and Rus-The massacres of the Frincian transitions are sinns residents at Tein-Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the

able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the pop-ular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest, extend-ing to the Chinese waters, would introduce the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming n the superstitious mass might expe all foreigners and restore the mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by the act of the commanders, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives

and property of Americans and Europeans Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain for the abolishing of the mixed

clined on the part of this Government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests, without advancing the object for which our intervention
was invoked. Should the time come when
the action of the United States can hasten
the action of the United States can hasten
the action of the United States and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil
In April last, while engaged in locating of the United States and Canada; and
in April last, while engaged in locating of the United States and Canada; and
in a further, should such an extreme measure
the action of the United States can hasten
the action of the United States and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil.
In April last, while engaged in locating of the United States and the absence of a supply of water in
further, should such an extreme measure
to safety for either the building or its comsafety for e

be withdrawn, in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in which the Island of Cuba then was, which, however, did not lead to a revocation or suspension of the cultivation of than \$100,000,000 of our annual imports, besides increasing our exports. With such a picture, it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including the

the United been disposoff the Color of the Color of the Color of \$10. The Court of \$

with a view to political effect upon this Government. The statutes of the Domin-ion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the ves-sels of the United States. They authorize has only to be investigated to be approved.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injuries effected, especially upon the revenues of the United

States by the policy of the Mexican gov.

States by the policy of the Mexican gov.

and to evanue the mexican gov.

> been claimed by the languages of the United river to the Atlantic scaboard. To the States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, that they have no right to enter at British Custom Honses, or to trade, except the purchase of wood and water; and that they must depart within 24 hours after notice to leave.

part within 24 hours after notice to leave. fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this So far as the claim is founded.

ed in such fishery to have on board any goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyage to and from said fishing grounds; and any vessel of the United States and China and Japan. It is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy towards that line of American steamers—one that will insure its success and ever increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels—the only ones that are

commonly received boundary line between those and any laws whereby the vessels that United States and the British possessions at that place is about fifty-soven hundred feet south of the true position of A like unfriendly disposition in the beart of the part of Canada in the when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that paralell, would leave the Fort Hudson Bay Company at Pembrah within the territory of the Dominion of the St. Lawrence.

This river constitutes a natural outlet to be the section of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States and the containing the original acts and reso ocean from the nations of the British of the Revolution, of the confederation, of the whole series of diplomatic and consultations of the United States are the adoption of the continuing the original acts and reso ocean from the nations of the British destruction would involve the loss of the collector would involve the loss of the destruction would involve the loss of the collector would involve the loss of the collector would involve the loss of the destruction would involve the loss of the collector would involve the loss of the destruction would involve the loss of the collector would invo Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Gorenment I was requested to consent that the British occupation of the port by the British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the vocan, by the monopoly of the bottom, and the occan, by the monopoly of the which they seem more appropriated by the commence of the lake ports, then the United States, and recommend the port by the first by the bottom of a building for the Department of State. I recommend to the waster which the construction of a building for the Department of State. I recommend to the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the commence of the lake ports, then the port by the monopoly of the which the Department of State is now their or commence of the lake ports, then the United States, and recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State. I recommend to the waster which the construction of a building for the Department of State. I recommend to the water, which discharge into the termination for the construction of a building for the Department of the Interior Department of the Interior Department of the United States, and recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of the Interior Department of the Interior Department of the United States and recommend an appropriation for the construction of the tensor united by the construction of the tensor united their vessels on the trans-Atlantic voyages having an access to our lake ports,
which would be denied to American vessels, on similar voyages. To state such a
proposition is to retute its justice. During
the Administration of Mr. John Quincy
Adams, Mr. Clay unquestionably demonstrated the national rights. of the woods to the Summit of the Rocky adams. Mr. Clay unquestionably demountains. I regret to say that no constrated the national right of the client close of the United States to the navigation of ment of the claims against Great Britain, this river, claiming that the act of the government during the rebellion. The Congress of Vienna, in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations, showshould not impose needless bur-dens upon the commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to encourage these regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence, which will be suggested by Great Britan. If the claim by Mr. Clay was just, when the population of the States hordering on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives lakes was only 3,400,000, it now delitables with the States boundaries and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and toning of the States on the Canadian frontier, Since Mr. Clay adduced his arguments in behalf of our rights, the principle for which he contended has been frequently revenue stamp dispensed by the postions and by various nations recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to see the concluded at Mayence in 1831, the led Rhine was declared free from the point on, where it is first navigable into the sea. By the treath concluded in 1835, the navigation of the convention between Spain and Porther convention State the spain and Porther Convention State Spain and Spain and Porther Convention State Spain and Spa between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with British subjects, States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have of the United States should have forever, in common with British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters the right of taking fish in certain waters concluded at Mayence in 1831, the therein defined, in the water not included in the limits named in the convention, within three miles of the ports of the British coast. It has been the custom for tugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the point that the point is first navigable into the sea: By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the point tugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the point tugal. British coast. It has been the custom for many years to give to men trading and fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violations of the technical rights of Great Britain. The imperial government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of the jurisdiction and control of the inside fishery grounds to the colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-fined pendent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning in violation of the colonial ports, their voyages broken up, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, but in a view to political effect upon this Geovernment. The statutes of the Dominion of the Dominion of the united States, on the view to political effect upon this Geovernment. The statutes of the Dominion of the united States, and have been seized with a view to political effect upon this Geovernment. The statutes of the Dominion of the Dominion of the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-fined the view of the control of the principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the garded the views Amazon and La Platte, in secondance with fixed principales of the principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the popened by mature for the commerce of all mations. In 1859 the Paraguay was made free for the subjects of our indebtedness to fulfill all our oblication of the Louised States, and the Parana and Uraguate to the merchant vessels of all mations are treatly declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Platte, in secondance with fixed principales of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the popened by mature for the commerce of all the frontiers of Brazil to the five merchant vessels of all mations. The greatest living the principal and interest of the public deb all the frontier of Brazil to the merchant such kind of revenue reform. Revenue where they may be visited by the law-ships of all nations. The greatest living reform has not been defined by any of its British authority on that subject, while advocates, to my knowledge, but seems into that he now visits the civilized white asserting the abstract right of the British claims, says that it seems difficult to deny supply every man's wants without any that Great Britain may ground her refusal cost or effort on his part. A true revenue upon strict law, but it is equally difficult to

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, and suggested that we would in the future have to look more to would in the future have to look more to the countries south of us, and to China and Japan for its revival. Our represenclaim So far as the claim is founded, or on any alleged construction of the convention of 1818, cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her Majesty's Government. During the conference which preceded the negoliations of 1818, the British commission proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States. States we have the united States and those countries to which they are accredited; but the fact exists that the carrying is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exists we Brisin commission proposed to expressly done almost entirely in foreign bottoms from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of Her Majesty's subjects resident of the compared to the com

interfere in European questions. Joint ly with European questions. Joint ly with European powers, I ascertained ly with European powers, I ascertained unofficially that the Government of North Germany was not disposed to Short where the suppression of the supp

\$18 244 846 01 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriation for the present year, for the same items, \$8,972,127,-56. In this estimate, however, is includ-

approach to specie basis is very gratify-ing, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that, now when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should, look to a poncy wanta would place our currency at par with gold at no distant day.

The tax collected from the people has

been reduced more than eighty million dollars per annum. By a steadiness in our present course there is no reason why in a few short years, the national tax

structure, not lire-proof, and entirely in-adequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are wants, many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for the rent of private buildings to accommodate the various bareaus of the Department. I recom-mend an appropriation for a new War Department building suited to the present

and growing wants of the nation.

The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal

than \$19,000,000, or about \$1,000,000

less than they were the previous year. The expenses of the Navy Department in his fiscal year, since July 1st, show for the five months a decrease of over \$2,400, 000 from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were \$28,205,678 87 and from said fishing grounds; falloss. The cost of building from vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be select, condemned and confiscated, with their cargoes. This proposition, which the cargor of the Convention, was emphatically regretted by the Brists in the Convention, was emphatically regretted by the Brists that of the United States than the claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes and any to contravene the regard them as uniformed, and in the Convention, which the claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes and not upon the Convention, which the construction of the convention of the language of the Convention, which the claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes and not upon the Convention this Government, is alone responsible. Any the proposition of the archives at the Department of State and by the Canadian authorities in the contravenent of the archives at the Department of State in the conting season, to repeal these up of subjectives at the Department of State in the conting season, to repeal these up ossibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the conting season, to repeal these up ossibly to made by the Canadian authorities in the conting season, to repeal these up ossibly the made by the Canadian authorities in the conting season, to repeal these up ossibly the mede by the Canadian authorities in the conting season, to repeal these up ossibly the made by the Canadian authorities in the conting season, to repeal these up ossibly the mede by the Canadian authorities in the conting season, to repeal these up ossibly the mede by the Canadian authorities in the conting season, to repeal these up ossibly the mede by the Canadian authorities in the conting season, to repeal these up ossible the comment of the contravents of the contr those for next year are \$20,683,817, with \$957,000 additional for temporary and permanent improvements. These esti-mates are made closely for the main-

eign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any toreign policy of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the British

master General shows a most satisfactory working of that Department. With the adoption of the recommendations contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege and the adoption of corespondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedi be looked for, and at no distant way a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend the authorization by Congress to the Postmaster General and Attorney General to issue all committees the constant of the control of the contr missions to officials appointed through their respective Departments. At present these commissions, where appointmen are made, are issued by the State Department. The law in all the departments of the government, except those of the Post office and Justice, authorizes each to issue its own commissions, always favor-ing practical reforms.

I respectfully call your attention to one

constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for public place. tion and purification of the civil serviof the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the Reform in the management of Indian

of the administration from its inaugura-tion to the present day. The experiment

their agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over and aid them as missionaries and christians, and civilize the Indian and train him in the arts of peace. ernment watches over the official acts of these agents and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I enter-tain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will in a few years bring all the Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have school houses and churches and will be pursuing peace ful and self-sustaining

more untenable jurisdiction over the vest sels of the United States. They authorize upon articit law, but it is equally difficult to reform cannot be made in a day, but officers and persons to bring vessels howering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada, into port, to search the cargo, and to examine the master, on each of the St. Lawrence is moved from coffee, tea and other articles of universal use, not produced by our staken under the homestead law, and to examine the master, on each of the selves. The necessities of the country with her conduct with respect to the selves. The necessities of the country with the conduct with respect to the selves. The necessities of the country was located with military warre also at the beginning of the content to shope will be the work of reconstruction, cquiescence on the part of its territory on our board dens alte to shope will be cargo and voyage, and to the tot shope will be cargo and voyage, and to the work of reconstruction, cquiescence on the part of its territory on our board ders, have not only been friends with the privale of salter and the last level of the work of reconstruction, the proble debt created as the prival desalters and their videos and displation by the Ministers of Spain, Pera, Chill and salters and their videos and displation by the Ministers of Spain, Pera, Chill and the conference was were not given; and to examine the construction, the pensions to our disabled it salters and their videos and districts and their videos and districts and the prival destination of the part of the territory on the salt of the videos and districts and their videos and districts and the prival districts and their videos and districts and the prival districts and their videos and districts and the prival districts and their videos and districts and the master, on oath, and the case of the master of the country to the examined the control of the master of the wides of the salt of the videos of the salt of the videos of the waters of the videos of the waters of the videos of the waters of the videos of the part of the videos of the waters of the videos of the videos of the videos of the videos of the vide lorner laws in the party entitled a current and or them will comply wit the requirements they present in regard to the residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader, and extends to lands which were broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by speof our history was conterred only of spe-cial statutes. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then re-garded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report.

The expenses of the navy for the whole of the last year, that is, from December, 1869, the date of the last report, are less than \$10,000,000 or which it is the product of more importance to our well being than the high which the also of them. considered of more importance to our well being than the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and ter-ritories attest the wisdom of the legisla-tion which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms with the reach of all the pioneers who will in-cur the dangers and privations of a fron-tier life, and thus aid in laying the founda-

due under the grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty, years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois. Those States are opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modification in the grant of Illinois of alternate sections of public lands within certain limits of the Illinois Central Rallway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with rallways completed, or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double mini-mum, the rate of them at the enhanced mum, the sale of them at the emanced price has thus in many instances indem-nified the Treasury for the granted lands. The construction of some of these thor-oughfares has undoubtedly given a vigor-ous impetus to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be true, as insisted, that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and pro-fuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enter-prise undertaken by States or corporations inless the projected works are of acknowl

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title, to States and corporations 278,-325,713 acres for railways, canals and wagon roads. It is estimated that an ad-ditional quantity of 174,735,533 acress still

cured by appropriate legislation.

During the year ending September 20, 1870, there were filed in the Patent office. 19,411 applications for patents, 3,874 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents. 13,629 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 110 extended, and 1,080 allowed but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were \$185,304.25 in excess of its expenditures.

The work of the Census Bureau has

edged national importance. I am strong

ly inclined to the opinion that it is inex-pedient and unnecessary to bestow subsi-dies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I carnestrecommend that the rights of settlers

and of the public be more effectually se

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The pre-liminary report, containing much infor-mation of special value and interest will be ready for delivery the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with per-fect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus, at no distant day, be furnished with an authentic recaffairs has received the special attention day, be furnished with an authentic rec ord of our condition and resources, and it will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the dread contest which has just closed it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity and to secure and perpetuate our free institu-tions. During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of dis pursements, was \$27,780,811 11, and 1, 758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close 109,086 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to avoid fraud. raud. There has been severe in favor of new claims, and to the discov-ery of fictitious claims, which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation

for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judi-ciously used and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service. The subject of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interest of one, a bureau has been established in the Interior Department, the Bureau of Education, and in the interests of the other, a separate department, that of Agriculture. I believe great general good is to follow from the operations of both these bureaus if properly fostered. I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and, of Agriculture property of the consideration and the consid ture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as will secure their efficiency. In conclusion, I would sum up the polithe administration to be a thoroug forcement of every law; a faithful colle of the tax provided for, economy in the disbursements of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as. rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be averted; but without surrender. f the tax provided for: economy in the may be averted; but without surrender ing any right or obligation due us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country; and firm in securing a pure,

untrammelled ballot at which every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election without lear of mo-lestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color. [Signed] U. S. GRAN Executive Mansion, Dec. 5th

EUROPE. Franco-German War.

French Reports of Recent Engage-

New York, Dec. 5.

A Tours correspondent telegraphs that the Government has advices from General Aurelles' headquarters to the 3d and from Aurelies' headquarters to the 3d and from Paris to the night of the 2d. The engagement in which the 15th and 16th corps participated Friday, occurred with Stephen Von Poppenheim's division of Von Der Tann's corps, supported by the Duke of Albreacht and Stotbey's cavalry division and Von Wallich's 22d infantry division. The fight lasted all day without decisive results, the French fighting with cisive results, the French fighting with extraordinary courage and great skill. At nightfull the 15th corps held Arthensy and the 8th corps positions extending northward along the railway towards Paris.

Paris dispatches state that the advantages gained by Durret, and Warsers.

tages gained by Ducrot and Venoy are highly important. Venoy, with two di-visions of the second corps, was perfectly successful in cutting his way, on the 29th, as far south as Rungis, and only retired in order to allow Ducret to overcome to obstacles retarding his further advance.

A TA MEETING OF THE STOCK-A holders of the Ohio Valley Glass Company held August 6th, 1870, the following resolution was adopted, viz: Resolved, That the business of this Company be wound up, the assets converted into cash and